s no doubt but that they will be successfully bandled and will give satisfaction." The piece to be carried up by the balloon is a mammoth Grand Army badge, surrounded by wheels, candles, stars and coloted lights in thousands of special designs, and has been made especially for this oceasion. The same design has never been used before. It will born about four minutes from the time the display commences until it is entirely consumed, gradually dying out and fading away into the dark background of the vanited beavens.

The preparations for the fireworks display are about completed, and the committee only has a few minor arrangements to finish before their share in the great encampaient will have been done with great credit to themselves and the city. The grand stand is completed, and although it seems a little orude when first seen, the reasons for making it as it has been made convince one that it is the very best arrangement that could be provided for the comfort of the spectators. It is simply a large number of benches of a convenient height from the ground to allow spectators to sit down comfortably; these are arranged in fifty rows from front to rear and six sections in width, occupying a space of 350 feet. They are placed in the center of the space immediately back of the wire that runs across the field, a space of about 100 feet having been left on each side of the grand stand at the wire which can be occupied by the public free of charge, as well as the entire space back of the grand stand, where there is ample room for fully one hundred thousand people. In figuring the capacity of the grand stand, twenty inches of space has been allowed for each person, which is three inches more than is usually allowed in such computations, and on this basis there are seats for ten thousand people. Mr. Parker's idea in having the grand stand put up in the style he has adopted was to provide against any chance of accident from its falling while occupied by the crowd, which has happened very often on similar oceasions. His original idea was to put up a large semicircular amphitheater. but the danger of accident and the fact that all of the pieces to be ared on this occasion, except one, will be in the nature of an serial display, and can consequently be easily seen by any of the people who are present, whether they occupy seats in the d or stand back of the wire caused him to abandon this plan. His main object has been to provide a place where people could find seating accommodations with pienty of room and not be crowded while watching the display, without any dangers attendant upon the collapse of a grand stand. The stand is built so that all spectators will have their feet on the ground, and there can be no danger of any serious accidents in this arrangement. Tickets for the grand stand have been placed on sale at nearly all of the stores bout the city, and all tickets sold before Tuesday noon will be entitled to seats in sections especially selected for viewing

MONUMENT WILL BE HONORED. Indiana Division Will March Around It-Arrangements for the Big Parade.

of heavy artillery.

the display. The price of seats is 50 cents.

derstood that no horses or carriages will

be permitted inside of the grounds under

any circumstances, and it would be well

for persons who have contemplated going

in that way to abandon such an idea, as in

such a crowd as will undoubtedly watch

the disply one frightened horse would do

more damage than a stray rocket turned

among the people, and it would be wise to

keep horses away from the vicinity alto-

fired are the largest that have ever been

made and will make reports upon being

fired that would astonish an old war

charger who has done service on a battery

gether, as a number of the pieces to be

The committee desires it especially un-

Now that the dates are to come off, the great monument will be duly honored. The decision of the commission came too late to change the line of to-morrow's great parade, but the Indian division, the last and by far the largest division of the procession, will march around the shaft. The parade is to disband along Capitol square, on Washington street, and, upon arriving at that point, the Indiana division will march up Tennessee street to Market, east on Market and around the Circle up Meridian street, disbanding at Ohio. This decision was reached by Department Commander Johnston yesterday, and readily assented to by Chief Marshal Carnahau, who is in full command of all the forces on Tuesday.

The arrangements for the big parade are complete in every detail, and it bids fair to be the greatest display that has ever been made at any encampment in spite of the hard times. The arrivals so far have been far in excess of the number that were reported to the committee in almost every instance, and if the increase holds good in half the number of posts that have been assigned to quarters, the parade will be greater than at the Washington encampment last year, when 60,000 grizzled old yeterans marched for hours in passing any given point on the line of march. A conservative estimate on the number of men who will march in the line on Tuesday is placed at seventy-five thousand, which will require more than eight hours for it to pass any given point on the route. In this esti mate no allowance is made for any delays, in getting departments promptly in line and into the column, but General Carnahan says that there will be no such delays. as he will move the nextfollowing division into line if any of the departments are not ready to move on the command when their position in the column passes the corner of Meridian and Seventh atreets, where the formation into the column will be made.

There has been considerable complaint from citizens who have an idea that they will be inconvenienced by having the atreets wired on both sides during the parade, and who have endeavored to secure permits allowing their vehicles to pass through the lines, but after they have witpeased the parade and the great mass of people who will line the sidewalks along the line of march, they will readily see how useless such a permit would be, even if they were granted such privileges, for the crowd will be packed so densely that they would be unable to get through the growd, even if they had a dozen permits giving them the privilege.

Indianapolis has had some large crowds inside her gates in days gone by and the people thought that there was no room for any more, but it is no exageration to state that on the day of the parado the crowd will be fully three times as large on the atreets as was ever seen on any previous

General Carna han has every detail of arrangement for the handling of the long column well in hand and has fully instructed his staff, which, although large, is none too large to enable him to move the column in the manner it should be han-

ROUNDUP OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Executive Director Fortune Well Pleased

with the Arrangements. The work of the citizens' executive board in getting everything in readiness for the encampment is about finished and they will soon be able to cease from their labors, but there are many things to be done by the citizens in general in order to make the visit of the veterans as pleasant as possible and cause them to go home with a favorable impression of the city. Executive Director Fortune was asked if he had anything at this time that would be of interest to the readers of the Journal and he

"Everything is in satisfactory shape The committees have all completed their work, or are fully prepared for any duty that may arise. We are now simply waiting for the coming of the crowds, and they are coming. Expectation as to the number of people who will be here will. I believe. be fully reshized. Before sunrise of another day there will, in the language of the rnral newspaper, be a whole lot of people houses, halls and barracks, and much of the vacant ground of the city will be covered with their tents, and thousands of homes will be crowded."

"What is your estimate of the size of the There was a time when I might have

would not attempt it now. I have stayed up so many nights with figures that I have come to regard the crowd as simply a good thing for a prize-guessing contest; no one could tell much more about it than the number of pumpkin seeds in a glass case, but everyone has an idea he can guess pretty near the number, and it is an interesting thing to have the guessing go on. It will be enough to see it. It is enough to us here at headquarters to know that we have prepared for it to the fullest extent, and that there will be no trouble if those who come will only follow instructions." "Are there indications of the coming of a large number of persons who have not

made arrangements in advance?" "For several days information of this kind has been pouring in on us, most of it coming directly and some of it indirectly. The enthusiasm over the preparations for the event, according to present indications. will cause a very large increase from this and neighboring States. Simply as an instance, I have had to-day letters reporting one hundred more men coming with some post than had previously been expected. The enthusiasm in Illinois and Missouri seems be almost equal to that of Indiana veteraps. Thousands of men will come from Chicago alone. There will also be a great outpouring of soldiers from all of the central States, who do not belong to Grand Army posts, nearly all of whom come without any previous notice. We have already had many visitors of this kind.

"How will those who have not arranged in advance of their coming be provided

for "We have many thousands of cards at different information booths, showing where lodgings or meals, separately or together, can be obtained, and also giving the price. Persons who come without having made arrangements for a stopping place, should apply at the information booths for these cards, stating what price they are willing to pay. The prices for lodging range from thirty-five cents to one dollar per night. It should be understood, of course, that the accommodations at lifty cents are not near so good as those at the higher prices, and those who select cheaper places must gauge their expectations ac-

"All who have failed to make arrangements through posts in advance of their coming to the city, must not expect to be provided with free quarters. It may seem to them that it is easy enough to accommodate one more person, but when these single persons come from two or three thousand towns, it becomes apparent that, at this late day, it is too much for them to expect to be provided for. We have made our contracts for quarters according to the | manded the war; religion, conscience, jusinformation furnished by the posts which | tice demanded it. aported to us within the required time Those who now come to the city must look out for themselves, by securing quarters in the houses of the city. These, I feel confident, are ample, and will be easily found on application being made at the information booths."

"Are the arrangements for receiving and bandling the crowd ample? "I believe that it will be found that this respect Indianapolis will surpass all previous encampments. In Washington, last year, after Sunday, no attempt was made to meet posts on their arrival. The committee simply gave up. I apprehend no failure here. Our escort committee has been burdened with no other duty than that of receiving posts on their arrival, and escorting them to their quarters. Gen. James R. Ross, widely known as one of the best military officers in the country, has, as chairman, effected a splendid organization for this work, composed largely of citizens of military training. He has over two hundred of them at his command, and will have them on duty day and night at the Union Station, where arrangements have been made for them to eat and sleep. He is advised of all arrivals and details from his committee members who are to look after each post. He has a task as difficult as any in the whole plan of arrangements, and it is of the utmost importance. Visitors form their opinion of a city largely from first impressions. Nothing pleases them more on arrival at their destination than to find someone to help them through strange surroundings amid the confusion and inconvenience of a great crowd to reach their own quarters. If things go wrong the beginning, the tendency for them to become displeased with everything during their visit. These little attentions, so much appreciated by stran-

gers, will, I am confident, be given in the fullest measure to our visitors by General Ross and his committee. His work will be supplemented by special attention on the part of Colonel Warker's reception committee to distinguished visitors. This is a feature of our plan of arrangements from which very gratifying results are ex-"It should not be assumed by our citizens, however, that these two committees will, or can, give all the needed courteous attention to arriving visitors, it is the highest duty of every citizen of Indianapolis this week to do his or her utmost to make the visit of veterans to the city in every way pleasant. This has been the

chief aim of our plans, of our year of work. the one object of all that has been done by our various committees. We have now brought the undertaking to a point where it is impossible for us to do more, but it becomes at once the duty of every citizen to show, by courteons attention, the welcome which we have prepared for our vistors. This is little enough for every one worthy of being a citizen of Indianapolis to do. It is to be hoped that no one will fail in this duty.'

"How do the decorations of the city compare with those at Washington last year?" "The decorations in Washington were very creditable, but I think that Indianapolis far surpasses the national capital. I the general decoration here has never been equaled. We have much reason to be proud of the city. The decorations are a splendid expression of the great interest of the people in the event and the welcome they offer the visitors."

SERMON TO SOLDIERS.

Rev. Frank O. Baltara Addressed Himself to the Veterans,

Services conducted by the Rev. F. O. Ballard at the Memorial Presbyterian Church yesterday morning and evening were of a nature in keeping with the spirit of the week, and his address was directly to the veterans. The church itself was prettily decorated. From each corner of the nave long streamers of national colors were hong and fastened at the bottom on the opposite side. In the center where they crossed was a picture of Abraham Lincoln, and those of other famous men of the period which is now most in the minds of the people were on either side. Just in front, and resting on a table at the base of the pulpit, was a framed picture of Col. T. J. Lucas, of the Sixteenth Indiana. The music was appropriate, and was rendered by a chorus of forty-five voices, led by a quartet. At the close of each service the song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," was sung by Miss Helen C. Walker. The services were attended by the members of the George H. Thomas Post, who occupied the seats in the central section of the pews. The morning address was based on verses 1 to 3 of Psaim 12% and was as follows:

For the first time the State of Indiana, which gave one-seventh of its population to defend the Union, welcomes an annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The city of Indianapolis, where the first encampment was held in '66, and the sixteenth in 'sl. again opens her gates to the old soldier. Welcome everywhere may be seen-on store, public public building and dwelling. Not to be out-matched, the Sheriff of Marion County, in a candid outburst of loyalty, has inscribed over his all door the legend, "Welcome Comrades" -an invitation more honored in the neglect than in the observance. The week will be devoted to festivity and to friendship. Its scenes will impress anew upon all mindsthe lessons of patriotism, but especially upon the young, whose hearts open to the traditions of the country as flowers open to light. Convenience has directed that the soldiers should be quartered in the schoolhouses, which now are full of cots. I hope that all their pure dreams of camp and field, and loyal love to the Nation's flag and freedom may linger about those wails and become the waking visions of the American children. It is fit that we'devote the hours of the Sabbath to a review

theology of divine providence." The causes which produced the war reached back to the beginning of the country; they were originally in the convention | we have found a boarding-house one some guessing on that question, but I | that drew up the Constitution. The differ-

of the history by which God has led us-

since "bistory is," as Vice says, "a civil

ences dividing the opinions of that body were so radical that it seemed for a long time no conclusion could be reached satisfactory to the views of all. One member. at least, believing that the Nation could not and would not be born, went home. At last, after prayer, no less than weeks of toil, and as a result of an aggregate of learning and sagacity the world has never seen equaled, those Nestors camed from behind the bolted doors, out of the pange of travail, with the young Nation in their arms; and the people, ignorant of the narrow chance by which their hopes had escaped, rejoiced when they saw the Constitution rising like a marble temple in the sun. and shouted, "Grace, grace unto it!" It was no wonder that parties immediately arose based upon varying interpreta' tions of a document having such an origin. The supposed right of a State to withdraw from the Union was always maintained by a party in Congress, and by men of another mold as vigorously opposed. This strife culminated in the memorable debate in the Senate when Mr. Hayne, speaking for the one view, and Mr. Webster, for the other, joined in the most masterful and exhaustive statement of our public interests that had up to then been made. By the whole North the question was considered settled. But, human nature has been such in the past that the deepest questions would not be settled by words-until those words were uttered through iron throats. The civil war was an outdoor rehearsal of that debate-now no longer appealing to enraptured galieries, but to the suffering homes and bleeding hearts of a stricken people. should not speak, however, as if the differences which led to war were differences of mere opinion. Back of that there lay a difference of character, of spirit. of life. "There were," one has said. "I'wo American characters embracing the land: one true, fresh and free, facing God and loving duty; another, full of the false pride of blood that set itself to reproduce in the new world the institution of feudalism which the advancing conscience of the race had left far behind." It was this difference that lay back of all differences of statesmanship and gave significance to them. It was this one Nation of freedom and this other nation of slavery contending that led Mr. Lincoln to say, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and to add the hope that the house would stand, because the difference should pass away. The war then was, in part, to tinish the creating of this common wealth; place of two-one nature, one heart, one mind, ingenuous, truth loving, utteriv free,

Something other than statesmanship de-There is a just God who hears the groans of the oppressed. Nine million negroes had | the regular officers and extras, will be in been stolen and enslaved. Two millions of | charge of Captain Quigley. The night force them had died in the horrors of the middle passage. The plague of yellow fever was sent on us on their account-an unheeded | police surgeon and supplied with a telewarning. That scourge sprang up in the slave ports and on board the ships-the intolerable stench which was such that it was said they could be smelled before they were sighted. No negro has the yellow fever; that was reserved for his white oppressor. We thought as lightly of it as did Pharaoh of his earlier plagues. A vast pair of balances was let down silently out of the sky toward the earth. In one pan of the great scale were heaped all the crimes, legalized and unlegalized, of 250 years; the falsehoods, cruelties, unjust gain, bitter orphan tears, broken marriages, shattered hopes, ruined bodies and souls of a peaceable and defenseless race, every member of which was a child of God. The other pan of the great judgment scale was empty. dry and burnished, and hung gaily in the upper air. Then, while all eyes beheld, a shot was heard in Charleston harbor, terror blanched every cheek, and the Nation, North and South, rose up as one man. Into that scale they cast repentance and tears, treasure of silver and of gold, and all their pleasant delights. The seale turned not. They stripped their homes of ornaments, they emptied their caskets of jewels, and added the bulk of many an ancestral mansion to the growing heap in vain. Into the scale were thrown the flax and the wool, the wine and the oil. The field gave its clothing of corn, and the stall its fatting, but the beam refused to turn. Then dismay overspread all faces, and they took 500,000 of the first born, and slew them, and poured in their blood, and with every son's blood went a mother's heart. By the weight of all these, and by the gravitation of hundreds of thousands of tombstones, the scale was made to descend, and it came down, though elowly, to the ground. And as our end of it came down, the other end, full of

dragon's teeth, went away to be seen no more. Our losses, our sacrifices, our wounds are with us yet. The crimes they explate have gone forever. Here the speaker recalled at length the scenes of the opening war, reviewed the struggle itself and paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the citizen soldier. Continuing, the sermon closed as follows: Among the laws of heredity, there is one called "atavism," a word signifying breeding back to the grandfather. A child will not infrequently omit from its character the traits of its immediate parents, and will strongly resemble its remote ancestors. It is a curious fact, but it is true. I do not forget that in the South, every where, a new generation of men are rising-men who never felt the bitterness of Northern steel. You may say that they cannot drop the animosities awakened by the war: but they can. They do, indeed, inherit something of those men who would disrupt the government, but they inherit yet more of past generations. Their forefathers were our forefathers. They are they who wrote the Declaration. They are they who signed the Constitution. have heard this opinion expressed by many | They are they who furnished us with some others. I am told by veteraus who regu- of our most illustrous statesmen and presilarly attend national encampments that | dents. Washington was of them. Believe me, their blood is beginning to remember its happier ways. Do you mean to tell me that this country is held together by the fear of armed force! I tell you, nay. That would be to deny you half, and the better half, of your victory. But what a trophy of war when your brother's heart is yours as well as his sword. There has been, I know, in the South, a wayward spirit since the war. There may be somewhat of it yet lingering there, of which, in certain quarters, much is sought to be made. But, sirs, there is a better nature, too. The "cords," of which our martyred President spoke, which he said "stretched from every battlefield to every home," are being even now touched, as he said they would be, "by the angels of our better nature." As I believe in God, I believe in the triumph of the better, not of the worse. I hear it; I hear a voice breathing like a sweet sigh of the south wind. When all is still I am sure I can hear it floating up

like a sweet, fine, far-away stop of an organ through the rough diapason of bravado. Yes, I have heard the Boabdil voice of the South. I have been willing, too much, to listen for it, but I can of a quiet night hear plainly and plaintively he voice of Ruth in her, speaking not from I er pride, but from her truer self, and saying to the North: "Entreat me not to leave thee forever, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me." There is nothing nobler than to do what the Grand Army of the Republic was organized to do -to honor the memory of the noble dead and to protect the Union against dishonor. But I enjoin you to remember that while you live over again your battles by the mimic camp fire, your old enemy, slavery, more subtle and dangerous than in his old forms, is ready to menace the stability of the freedom and

and the bench; and, ere you are aware, the fetters you broke from the negro will be riveted on your children. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty! This is no hour of self-gratulation and idle flattery. Every remembrance of a soldier's name, every flower cast on a soldier's grave, should be a vow and a prayer-a vow to hate bondage in every form, a prayer for love of freedom and right, and for the mind and strength to hand down a boon so mestimable as self-government to

the latest generation. FORTUNE AFTER THE GOUGERS.

peace of men. It was a spirit you repulsed

in the South, but it has turned your

flank by the strategy of the rum traffic,

by the monopoly of the public domain,

by the corruption of the legislator

Several Cases of Exorbitant Charges Prompt. ly Taken in Hand. The citizens' executive board asks that the citizens of Indianapolis unite in endeavoring to prevent any gouging in prices. "Thus far," said Executive Director Fortune, "we have been able to protect visitors from exorbitant charges. Whenever OL

we have dropped him from our list, and the course that has been pursued with reference to them has been effectual. We shall continue to warn visitors against these people to the full extent of our ability. It is to be expected that in any city, at such times, unscrupnious people will endeavor to take advantage, but I am hopeful that in the end it will be found that there is comparatively little cause for complaint on this account in Indianapolis. It should be understood by the visitors that the pravailing prices for lodging in boarding houses range from 50 cents to \$1 per night; for meals, 25 cents to 50 cents each, and for both lodging and meals, from \$1 to \$2 per day. It is equally important that exorbitant charges by barbers, backmen and dealers in all necessities required for the comfort or convenience of visitors shall not be made. Citizens can aid in preventing this by at once reporting those who are discovered charging excessive prices, and assist in warning visitors against them."

Yesterday morning a number of persons were about the Union railway station soliciting for boarding houses, and asking \$1.50 per night for lodging, which they represented was the lowest charged in the city. When information regarding the matter reached headquarters the printing and posting of signs reading as follows was

Do not pay more for lodging than prices named on tickets obtainable at the information booths WM. FORTUNE, Executive Director.

The executive director also at once sent a letter to Superintendent of Police Colbert, calling his attention to the imposition, and asking that city ordinances prohibiting solicitation at the Union Station be enforced against the "gongers."

WATCHING THEIR POCKETBOOKS. Police Regulations, the Same Being a Terro

to Crooks, Go Iuto Effect. This morning the extreme precautionary measures adopted by the police commissioners and Superintendent Colbert for the peace and safety of visitors and residents during the coming week, go into effect. Last night the superintendent delivered his final instructions to the regular force, and announced their locations both day and night. Nearly every etreet corner in the business portion of the city will be care it was to give America one character in | fully watched by a patrolman. The regular force has been divided into two rehefe, the first to go on duty at 6:30 A. M. They will remain at their stations until 10:15 o'clock P. M., when they will be rewill be under the orders of Captain Dawson. Precinct stations in charge of a phone and patrol wagon will be opened this morning at No. 151 Fort Wayne avenue. No. 189 Indiana avenue, and No. 400 South Delaware street. All prisoners are to be taken to Central headquarters, where preparations have been made to accommo-

date the throng. In his instructions last night the chief cantioned the men in regard to courteous. polite treatment, and announced that drunken men, unless they grew too beisterious, were not to be locked up so long as they were able to look out for themselves. The war against confidence sharks and fakirs is to be continued. The following detectives, detailed by their several cities for secret work during the week, arrived yesterday and reported for duty: C. W. Hickey. Louisville: Benjamin Williams, detective sergeant, Chicago; Ed S. Granger, Cleveland; William Broadwick, Milwaukee; Frank McBride, Dayton; J. J. Downey, Detroit; William Jackson, Cincinnati. An officer from Kansas City will arrive this morning to look after the Western crooks who chance to stray in during the week.

THE NEXT ENCAMPMENT.

Pittsburg Will Make an Effort to Secure It, and Also Lincole, Neb. Though comparatively few delegates to the encampment have yet arrived, discus-

sion is rife in regard to the place to be selected for holding the next national encampment. Pittsburg is making active preparations to secure encampment. A meeting was held Friday night, at which prominent business men were present, and another meeting is to be held this morning. It is expected that a decision will be reached this morning as to the amount of money the city will be able to turnish. The result will be telegraphed to this city not later than Wednesday morning. In the meantime Pittsburg's friends will lose no opportunity in pressing upon the delegates here the claims of that city. The amount of money which Pittsburg expects to raise is not less than \$100,000.

Lincoln, Neb., is also prominently mentioned as a point for holding the encampment. Those Nebraska delegates who have already arrived are enthusiastic in their claims for Lincoln. They say \$50,000 has already been assured, and that every effort will be made to get the vote of the encampment here.

Wallace Foster's Patriotic Display. Wallace Foster's patriotic display in the G. A. R. parade next Tuesday will interest and please every citizen who loves his country and flag. The display consists of silk banners, with patriotic mottoes, as fol-

First-Silk national flag, 6 by 612 feet, trimmed in gold fringe, gold eagle, cord and tassel, carried by Wallace Foster at the head of the Department of indiana, G. A. R. and in front of Morton Post No 1, of Terre Haute, Ind. Commander William Simmons, of Farragut Associa tion, Philadelphia, will carry a silk union jack as a companion ensign to the national flag. Second-Blue silk banner 5 by 4 feet, trimmed in gold, with the motto in gold letters, "Teach Patriotism in the Public Schools," carried b Peter Franzmen, of the Thirteenth Indiana Iu fantry (Old Guard.) Third-White silk banner 5 by 4 feet, trimmed

in gold, with the motto in gold and tinted letters, "One Country, One Language, One Flag." carried by A. J. Robinson, Thirteenth Indiana In fantry (Old Guard.) Fourth-Twenty-live bunting army regulation corps flags 18 by 24 inches, on seven-foot staffs, carried by a guard of honor from Morton Post, No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind., John C. Hoas, com-

First patriotic display made in a National Er campment G. A. R. parade was at Detroit, Mich., and again at Washington, D. C., and in the Columbian day parade in New York city and Chicago, Ill. Every city where the display has been carried has caused intense enthusiasm. The display was originated by me in 1891 and will be a feature in all G. A. R. and patriotic societies when requested.

Giant Among the Veterans. The tallest veteran in attendance at the encampment is W. P. Bane, of Templeton Post, No. 122, at Washington, Pa. He seven feet in height, fifty-two years old. and weighs 200 pounds. He was at the Washington encampment last year, and was the center of attraction, as he is here this year. There was found a man at Washington who was just an inch "shorter" than Mr. Bane, who claims to be the tallest G. A. R. man in the country. He is head and shoulders above every body, and several people crowded up to where he was to see if he was standing on a He belonged to Ringgold's Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and accompanies his post to all encampments and reunions. He does not seem to care if people crowd around him and ask all manners of questions concerning his is stopping at No. 374 West Market street. He is a pleasant talker and seems to take a special delight in reaching down to grasp band of music, but they will be the hand of a comrade. From the same post is J. B. Kennedy, quartermaster, and George V. Jones, past commander.

Will Carry a Famous Bugle. S. J. Rogers, who was Gen. George H. Chapman's bugler in the Third Indiana Cavalry, is expected to arrive to-day. He will ride with Capt. George W. Spahr, of his old command, in the war pageantry parade Thursday night. He will carry with him the old bugle used at the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam and all along the Rappahannock, where the Army of the Potomac participated.

A War Relic. The Hamilton county delegation has arrived and has headquarters at the Roosevelt House. This delegation has on exhibition, among other things, two swords carried during the war. One was the property of Col. John B. Shaw, Thirty-ninth Infantry, formarly State Auditor, and now hotel keeper asking an ex- dead. The other was worn by Maj. C. J. | any address for 25 cents.

cessive figure for accommodations, McCole, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. There are also exhibited two pictures representing an actual occurrence in camp life. The "boys" who were participants were Isaac Histt and Benjamin Hershey. of the One-hundred-and-first Indiana Volunteers. They went out on a foraging expedition at the siege of Atlants, baving one mule, and after securing a few chickens and other delicacies, the two men came into camp riding the mule. This proceeding seemed to be distasteful to the mule, and, after throwing off his load, he ran away. In his flight he jumped into a kettle of beans hanging over a fire and created a great hubbub among the soldiers.

> Candidate for Junior Vice Commander. Among the arrivals at the station on the afternoon trains yesterday afternoon was Comrade William James, past commander of the Department of Florida, and a member of the O. M. Mitchel Post. He had hardly touched foot upon Hoosier soil till he began to make it known that he was a candidate for the office of junior vice commander-in-chief. He began the work of making himself acquainted with all of his former comrades in arms and industriously handing out his cards announcing his candidacy. In support of himself he urges that the organization in his section of the country has had a rough road to travel on account of being so far removed from the seat of its greatest strength, and that the recoginition of his State by giving it one of the national officers would greatly strengthen the organization there.

Colonel Ross's Aids. Col. James R. Ross, chief of the second

section of the parade Tuesday, desires his aids to report at 9 o'clock, sharp, on that morning at the corner of Seventh and Illinois streets, on the north side of Seventh street, in the uniform prescribed by the committee. The staff is H. T. Conde, F. W. Flanner, James W. Fort, Robert H. Olliver, Worth Merritt, William H. Rockwood J. H. Henry and George W. Powell. They are asked to report at the place named without further notice, as Colonel Ross will be so occupied with his duties with the escort committee that it will be impossible for him to give other than this notice

At State Headquarters. There were a number of prominent G. A. R. men at the Indiana headquarters on East Market street, yesterday morning, and they were all sanguine that the attendance of Grand Army men from Indiana would reflect great credit on the State. Past Department Commanders E. N. Foster of Fert Wayne, A. B. Vanosdol of Madison and Gil R. Stormont of Princeton were among the visitors. From yesterday afternoon on during the encampment the headquarters of the department are at No. 15 Denison House, up one fight, on the Ohio

Running Wide Open. Police Judge Buskirk came down town vesterday to look at the decorations. He walked down Illinois street, but he did not look in the open doors of the saloons. Everyone swung wide. He met an old acquaintance near the depot, and after exchanging greetings, it was remarked that everything was running pretty wide open, A saloon was pointed out to him. "Oh, that is merely a restaurant." remarked the judge. "I expect we will have to pull these fellows down after the election."

Encompment Notes. Gen. John T. Wilder is the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Daniel Stewart, No. 530 North Delaware street. The Eighth Ohio Independent Battery will hold its reunion at No. 488 East Wash-

ington street, Wednesday, at 2 P. M. All members of the Third Indiana Battery attending the encampment are requested to call at Room 24, Statehouse, on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Flora Wulschner, president of the ladies' citizens' committee, took Mrs. Wickens, president of the W. R. C., and daughter to drive yesterday afternoon. E. F. Noyes Post, No. 318, G. A. R., of

Cincinnati, O., quartered at the Grand Opera House Block, will give a reception Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. The National Department Daughters of Veterans. United States of America, will give a reception to visiting members, on Wednesday evening, at 272 North Meridian street.

Mr. A. B. Mitchell will entertain the members of the Sixteenth Obio Battery at his residence, No. 105 Eletcher avenue, Wednesday evening, Sept 6. All members of the battery are invited. Mrs. J. B. Kelly, of New Albany, was

taken very ill at the station, yesterday afternoon, and a physician was called. She was afterward removed to the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. A. Cox, No. 198 South New Jersey street. The Citizens' Street-railway Company

gave the ladies of the committee who were receiving the delegates passes over the several lines, which will be honored during the encampment season—a courtesy similar to that extended to the men. Capt. William M. Meredith, late Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

now of Chicago, is in the city attending the encampment. Captain Meredith commanded a company in General Harrison's regiment, the Seventieth Indiana. There are telegrams at the headquarters of the citizens' executive board for the following visitors: H. B. Lightbiser, Arizona;

Harry Burns, assistant adjutant-general of he Department of Georgia; Ortha C. Bell, Nebraska; Mrs. Mollie Cook, Nebraska. As an attraction on board the Kearsarge this evening, at 8 o'clock, the Mary Logan Cadets will give a drill that will be well worth the attendance of the public. The organization comes from Columbus, O., and has sixteen girls in line. They are at-

tractively uniformed and well drilled. Mrs. Ella D. Zinn, Mrs. Nettie Ransford and Mrs. J. R. Wood were at the Union Station all day yesterday to receive the delegates and to assign quarters to the visitors. The same general plan of distribution of places was observed as the citizens committee pursued. The ladies expect to be very busy all day to-day when there will be so many more arrivals.

As the atreets of Indianapolis will be crowded during the remainder of the week as never before, it will be the purpose to endeavor to keep carriages off Washington and the other central streets. People who drive down town should avoid these streets with their vehicles. It is also requested at headquarters that wherever people drive the rule of keeping to the right be ob-

Mrs. Wulschner, who has charge of the complimentary drive to be given to the ladies of the patriotic organizations this afternoon, wishes it known that all visitors are cordially asked to accept of the hospitality, and to meet at the Denison and Bates hotels, where the carriages will call for them after forming at the monument. Mrs. Ella D. Zinn will be at the Denison, and Mrs. Nettle Ransford will be at the Bates to receive the guests.

Six Hundred from Washington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- A special train bearing about four hundred Washington veterans left here over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Indianapolis at 10 o'clock this morning. They were accompanied by appearance and where he was raised. He | a number of ladies and a score or two of citizens who served not in the war. They were not accompanied by a about the liveliest lot of "boys" in the Hoosier capital this week. The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads also carried a number of Washington veterans Indianaward. The Washington contingent will altogether number about six hundred souls, and they will arrive at their destination between 9 and 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

> THE late Atlantic coast tornado pulled off 200,000 baskets of peaches in Delaware. Luckily, it did not eat them, or probably it would not be luiled to sleep yet.

FURNITURE-Eastman, Schleicher & Lee SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to any address for 25 cents.

SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Jour-

Vote to-day for your favorite post commander it the New York Store. The prizes are diamond

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOME PATRIOTIC CHRISTIANS

Ex-President Harrison at the Epworth League Services.

Robert Park Church Crowded to the Doors and Hundreds Turned Away Unable to Get on the Inside.

The Epworth Leaguers began their con-

vention work early yesterday. At suprise a prayer meeting was held, with Dr. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, as leader, At 9 o'clock an old-fashioned class meeting was held in the lecture room of Koberts Park Church, and if large attendance and enthusiasm 'are "old-fashioned" features the class meeting deserved the name. At the various Methodist churches of the city the morning sermons were devoted to league themes. At 3 P. M. a general consecration service was held at Roberts Park church. The theme, "Entire Consecration," was discussed by Ovid Lawrence, of Terre Haute, who answered the question, "What Is Consecration?" Margaret Dixon, of Indianapolis, told "How Consecration Is Accomplished," and Laura Frazee, of Frankfort, spoke of "The Results of Consecration." Hungreds were turned away from the doors of Roberts Park Church at last night's mass meeting. The regular programme was preceded by a song service, led by Dr. Berry, of Chicago, Chaplain Lozier, of lows, conducted the devotional services. The appearance of General Harrison on the platform was the signal for loud applause, which was renewed at the introduction of the ex-President by President James E. Watson, the audience rising to its feet. General Harrison, after gracefully acknowledging the greeting, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Friends-Indianapolis is opening her hospitable doors at this time to several gatherings of very great interest. Though I have been absent two months now from the city, I have been in frequent communication with the gentlemen who have had the direction of the movement represented here to-night, as well as with those who have had control of the arrangements for the reception of the Grand Army of the Republic. Almost all the communications that came to me by the seaside were requests that I should participate in these meetings by making addresses. To all these I responded that, while I was ready to make any contribution that I could to the success and interest of these great conventions, that I was persuaded that the local managers were mistaken in making such heavy drafts upon our local speakers. I tried to persuade them that if they gave the visiting strangers an opportunity to do the talking, that they would go away with a better impression of Indianapolis. You have all heard the story of the gentleman who sat down by a stranger in a railway car, rode all day with him, and at the end of the journey pronounced him the most agreeable traveling companion that he had ever encountered. When he spoke in terms of eulogy to a gentleman who was acquainted with his new made friend, he was surprised to be informed that the man was a deaf mute. He had enjoyed the day because he had done all the talking himself. Laughter .

A PLEASING STORY. "But I am not here to-night to make a speech; simply to testify to my interest and fellowship with the great organization now holding its convention here. The church organizations have been deficient, I think, in that they have left the preachers, and the elders, and deacons, and stewards to do all the work. You have many of you seen great battle paintings in which the officers were represented as charging in front of lines, while the soldiers came on behind. It seems to me sometimes that while that is an untruthful battle picture, it has been quite a truthful picture of the great Christian army. We send the preachers out to tight the great adversary in front, and the great army of Christian workers are walking on behind. They can't shoot without killing the officers [laughter], and the officers alone are not equal to the great stress of the conflict with evil. The great secret of success and efficiency in any organization that has for its instruments human beings, is such a subdivision of labor as shall give every man a work to do, charging him with responsibility. Our army is built on that ides. Every soldier has a musket and a cartridge box, and when the engagement is on he has an adversary and he shoots at him. I am persuaded that if this principle more thoroughly permeated our churches, the power of them would be magnified immeasurably. Such organizations as are represented here to-night are in the line of that thought. You have called into action the young, the energetic, the enthusiastic young Christians of this great church organization. You have given them the equipments of the soldier, you have set them in battle array, you have shown them

command to charge. "These organizations are not independent. It would be an evil thing, I think, if the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor societies and these kindred organizations in all the churches became possessed of the idea that they are the church or a church. They are not. They are an auxiliary to the church. They are a part of it, a detachment assigned to a special work, commissioned to a particular duty. and just as this subdivision of labor goes on in the church of God the efficiency of the church and the development of the individual Christian in the church is pro-

the enemy and you have given them the

"It is a happy thing that we have come to the time when every church of Jesus Christ is an auxiliary to every other church of Jesus Christ. [Applause], I had occasion some time ago, in talking to a Methodist audience, to allude to an experience that bappened to me thirty years ago; I think more than that, perhaps. Visiting at a pleasure resort in Wisconsin, I went to the only church that was accessible-a little, feeble Methodist Church, Along with me was an irreverent son of Indianapolis, whose name I shall not mention. He sat beside me. The young preacher sailed into the Presbyterian church, and my friend who bit beside me punctuated all those remarks with his elbow. I have never repeated that experience. I think that is the only time, and I have worshiped many times in Methodist churches, that I have ever heard in either church a sermon against the other. It is a happy time, a time of progress, when Christian sympathies flow together: when there is a common desire to unite against the evil there is in the world; when we come to recognize the fact that there are worse things in the world than the worst church, and if we would attack the worst things first, by the time we get through with them, the churches would all be

TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. "I am glad to know that this organization, which has sprung so suddenly into great power and influence in connection with your magnificent church, not only makes it one of its aims to develop around it a progressive and aggressive Christian nal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to character, but that it also teachers that the man who loves God and serves him.

should also be a patriot, a lover of his country and of his country's flag. Applause. | In all its history your church has manifested a love for the free institutions that have made its growth possible, and that cast over it, as over all the churches, the issue of that protection that gives to them those guarantees of freedem of public worship and of private conscience that makes this land so delightful an abode to live in, so great a land in its devotion to Christian truth. I congretulate you, young men, that you will soon have an opportunity of witnessing this great parade of the veterans of the civil war, that you are to see a procession on our streets of the remnants of that great army that went out to battle for the constitution and the flag; that you are to see not only these men, survivors of that flerce struggle, but those noble women who came with their ministries of love on the very edge of stricken fields, and nursed in the hospitals those who fell in battle; that we are to meet here representatives of all those great agencies that followed our armies with prayer, with the gentle touch of woman, and many of those heroes who carried the flag to triumph in thosegreat battles of the war.

"We have a country to be proud of, a country that can be served in peace as well as war, when each of us, in our place, and in our neighborhood, gives all his energies to the upholding of social order and decency, and all those things that make for clean society, and pure and holy homes. The scenes of war are recalled to memory by the presence on the platform here of Chaplain Lozier, who brings to my mind a meeting in La Fayette, during those times when men were being summoned to the field, and I remember his stirring words and songs, and how he thrilled us as he waved the starry banner o'er our heads. "God bless you in your work. God multi-

ply your numbers and your consecration God preserve to us these free institutions that we love." [Great applause]. Ex-President Harrison was followed by Dr. J. F. Berry, of Chicago, editor of the Epworth Herald, the official organ of the national league. He held the immense audience for an hour while spoke on "Church Loyalty." congratulated the delegates on a spiritual and practical convention. Mrs. C. H. Brown, of Newcastle, followed in a solo, "O'er Jordan's Dark and Stormy River." The last and best musical number of the convention was a solo by Miss Della Ogden, of Danville. The benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Lozier, and the second annual convention of the Indiana Epworth League was over.



It's a strong stomach that can stand the ordinary pills, with their griping and violence. What kind of a man or woman can it be who buys them?

It's some one who doesn't know about Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets - that's certain. They're better - they're the best, in every trouble of the liver, stomach, and bowels. They do more good, do it easily and naturally, and do it so that it lasts-cleansing and regulating the whole system. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, are surely prevented, quickly relieved, and permanently cured. They're the cheapest pill you can buy, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Offices-26 South Illinois street, Union Staton and Massachusetts avenue.



*Daily. * Daily, except Sunday TOT INDIANAPOLIS TO Columbus, Ind., and Louisville *3.55 am Philadelphia and New York *5.00 am *10.15 pm Battimore and Washington *5.00 am Dayton and Springfield Marti sville and Vincennes *8.00 am Richmond and Columbus, O 18.00 am 13.20 pm Ladison and Louisville..... 18.05 am ton and Columbus *11.45 am 7.55 am Logansport and Chicago *11.45 am 1.39 pm diadelphia and New York.... *3.00 pm dumbas, Ind., and Louisville. *1.40 pm *11, 35 am altimore and Washington ayton and Savingfield. *3.00 pm nightstown and Richmond. 14.00 pm unabus, Ind., and Louisville. *4.00 pm *10.15 am gansport and Chicago *4,00 pm orth Vernon and Madison 14.00 pm | 110.20 am Martinsville and Vincennes... 14.40 pm 110.15 a.n.

iumbus, Ind., and Louisville. *9.45 pm Logansport and Chicago *12.30 am *3.45 am

WANDANIA SINE TO ST LOUIS AND THE WEST. From Indianapolis Union Sights Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., :00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre

Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle accommodation arrives at 10:00 am,, and leaves at 4:00 pm. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Caron trains 20 and 2L